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INITIAL UTILIZATION OF THE CVIRB VIDEO PRODUCTION FACILITY

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SUMMARY

Video disk technology is one of the central themes of a technology demonstrator workstation being assembled as a man/machine interface for the Space Station Data Management Test Bed at Johnson Space Center. Langley Research Center personnel involved in the conception and implementation of this workstation have assembled a video production facility to allow production of video disk material for this purpose. This paper documents the initial familiarization efforts in the field of video production for those personnel and that facility. Although the entire video disk production cycle was not operational for this initial effort, the production of a simulated disk on video tape did acquaint the personnel with the processes involved and with the operation of the hardware. Invaluable experience in storyboarding, script writing, audio and video recording, and audio and video editing was gained in the production process.

INTRODUCTION

One of the primary thrusts of Langley Research Center's efforts to produce a technology demonstrator as the man/machine interface for the Space Station Data Management Test Bed at Johnson Space Center is video disk technology. This technology provides an exciting and useful method for the storage and retrieval of information. Envisioned are applications for maintenance manuals, trouble-shooting procedures, diagnostics, repair parts manuals, tutorials, and other interactive training aids. In addition to the highly interactive nature that video disk technology provides to the application (for the storage/retrieval of still and motion sequences, with and without graphics overlays), the media also allows for the storage and retrieval of all kinds of digital data, including audio, video, alphanumeric, and computer programming code. Because of these characteristics the technology is truly one of great promise. Its inclusion in the technology demonstrator workstation for the Space Station is important because of its potential to provide effective on-orbit tutorials and system maintenance aids.

Consequently, the Crew/Vehicle Interface Research Branch(CVIRB) has assembled a video production facility to allow production of video disk material for the above purposes. However, as the utilization of this equipment, as well as the production of video disk material, is a new field of endeavor for in-house personnel, a familiarization exercise was undertaken. Following this familiarization exercise, the first comprehensive application of the facility will be the production of a maintenance and trouble-shooting disk for a portion of the Environmental Control and Life Support System of the Space Station. Therefore, the familiarization exercise, as the initial utilization of the facility, was also a maintenance application. In this case, the application dealt with hardware readily available and familiar to CVIRB personnel, namely the Atari 800 desk-top personal computer in use for office automation functions within the branch.

The last steps in the production cycle, the transfer of the video material from video tape to video disk and the programming of the computer that provides the interactive control of the video disk, were not fully realized for this effort because of a delay by the manufacturer in producing the computer/video disk interface board. Therefore, a simulation of a video disk on video tape, with canned operator interaction, was the final result of this effort.

Following an explanation of the steps involved in the production of video disk applications and a description of the production facility hardware and software, this paper documents the efforts of CVIRB personnel in this initial familiarization in the field of video production.

VIDEO DISK PRODUCTION

The steps involved in the production of video disk applications can be conveniently grouped into several main categories (reference 1). For the purposes of this discussion, those categories or phases are Analysis, Design, Production, Post-Production, Video Disk Writing, and Software Development. The chronology of the production efforts generally follow the above order of categorization. A brief description of the steps involved in each phase of production is now presented.

Analysis Phase

Having defined the application, an analysis of the goals and needs related to the application, as well as the resources required and available to meet those goals, is conducted in order to develop strategies, objectives, schedules, and other necessary preliminary concepts.

Design Phase

This phase of the production process translates the products of the Analysis Phase into several concrete entities, these being a storyboard, an audio script, a program flowchart, a shooting schedule, and a video script. The storyboard details the overall design of the application visually, depicting video stills and motion sequences side-by-side with required audio segments. Development of the storyboard is an iterative process which usually proceeds from an outline form to the final detailed approach to the application. The audio script is the documentation of the required audio track, or tracks, for the application. The program flowchart is a computer flowchart that details the interactive nature of the application, defining the branching network to be utilized. The shooting schedule attempts to optimize the time to be spent in the Production Phase of the effort, and it usually differs from the chronological order laid out in the storyboard. The video script details the actions required in the motion sequences of the application.

Production Phase

The Production Phase of the effort consists of the production of art work, photos, print material, title frames, etc., and their reproduction as still frames on video tape. Motion video scripts are shot on video tape, and audio scripts are recorded on the audio channels of the video tape in the Production Phase.

Post-Production Phase

The most time-consuming step in the video production effort is the Post-Production Phase. The editing of audio and video material involves the transfer of painstakingly-selected material from the multitudinous raw tape footage to the fully edited tape. Careful documentation in the form of edit lists for both video and audio material are essential in this process.

Video Disk Writing Phase

Meticulous documentation concerning the transfer of images from the final edit tape to the video disk is also required during the Video Disk Writing Phase of the process. This documentation insures that the proper frame numbers are available for the computer programming effort to follow.

Software Development Phase

The transfer of the computer flowchart into a computer program, with provisions for computer graphics overlays and interactive inputs (keyboard, voice, and/or touch), is generally the next step. Then the entry of the proper frame numbers from the video disk and the debugging and verification of the program are the final steps in the production process.

VIDEO PRODUCTION FACILITY

Since the intent of video production efforts within CVIRB is to produce video disk software that will evaluate and demonstrate applications of the technology, output requirements of the efforts will result in single, rather than multiple, copies of the application disk. For this reason, the production facility is unconventional. The facility is geared to produce a single disk, with the capability of iteratively changing that disk should the need arrive. (The envisioned applications will not require the entire capacity of a disk, thus enabling rewrites and reprogramming on empty frames.) A brief description of the facility (see figure 1) is now presented.

Production Software System

Two independent software systems, both aimed at video production, exist within the video production facility. The first consists of a set of PC-based

programs (the PC is connected to the editing controller):

- (a) A script writing program , based on a professional word processor, specifically oriented towards video scriptwriters, where single-keystroke function keys automatically identify camera action and set directions, narratives, outline, and table of content items. The formatter portion reads this script and performs all mechanical formatting. For video scripts, camera directions and narratives are formatted into two columns, with VIDEO: and AUDIO: headings and page numbers automatically set by the program.
- (b) An off-line edit decision list compiler and manager. The decision list compiler takes the place of paper edit log forms, resulting in two major benefits: entering time code numbers on the computer is faster and neater than using paper forms, and the computer will keep track of record-in times, a task that is very difficult using paper logs. The list manager loads an existing edit decision list from a previous editing session, and it is used to perform list management off-line.

The second software system is centered around a PC-based video disk development system. This development system is used to develop the interactive video disk program, as well as the generation of computer graphic images for video overlay. The software system is contained in a unique, icon-driven user environment that allows the program developer quick and easy access (via a touch screen or mouse) to the powerful software tools. These software tools include:

- (a) System software that supports, via software interfaces, various language/authoring environments and provides hardware independence to application programs. This hardware independence prevents application programs from becoming obsolete when new video disk players become available. Also, it provides commands that are not available on most players, such as PLAYTO, which plays the video disk until a target frame is reached, and GETFRAME, which returns the current frame number. These commands work on all players, even those not designed to support them. Hardware independence is extended to the provision for application programs to accept input from a variety of X/Y input devices, such as a mouse, touch screen, graphics tablet, etc. Coordinate scaling and hardware communications issues are transparent to the user.
- (b) A command interpreter that permits program developers to interactively write and test program modules and convert them to source code.
- (c) Graphics creation software. The software system provides functions for graphics image management and manipulation. Created graphics can be loaded into memory, displayed alone or overlaid on the video disk image, moved and edited, all under program control using the same command set.
 - (c) Disk operating system that uses a tree-structured filing system.
- (d) Various program utilities, including touchscreen selection zone creation, image file maintenance, and video disk control.

Video Disk Recorder/Player

The video disk recorder comprises part of the video disk development system. It is worthy of separate mention because of the DRAW (Direct Read After Write) technology involved. This capability for recording an on-line video image enhances greatly the production time as well as decreasing production costs for a single video disk. The alternate method for video disk image creation requires expensive disc mastering and pressing techniques that is more viable for multiple (hundreds/thousands) disc creation where distribution is required.

The DRAW-type video disk recorder utilizes laser/optical recording and playback techniques in which a more intense laser beam is used for recording purposes and a less intense laser beam is used for playback. This DRAW-type videodisc recorder, although having less frames per disc than a standard mastered disc (24,000 frames vs. 54,000), has a faster maximum frame access time (.5 sec as opposed to 1.5 sec). This is also inherent in the disc size, where DRAW technology discs are 8 inches in diameter in contrast to the 12 inch diameter of standard format discs. It is expected that production costs will decrease even further once erasable video disk technology becomes available.

Audio/Video Recording Hardware

The hardware required to produce the initial unedited master video tape is a portable video recorder, shoulder held camera, and lights (all of which can be battery powered). There is a need in many instances for a tripod or a copy stand to provide a steady mount for the camera. This equipment is in the category of "broadcast quality" (suitable for national broadcast use).

With this equipment, audio information can be recorded simultaneously with the video, or a separate narrated audio tape can be produced. Either of these methods require time code information to be present on the tape for editing purposes. Time code is a method of numbering each frame to allow for accurate editing of the audio/video information.

Video Editing Suite

The editing of the master video tape to produce a final production tape is accomplished utilizing a video editing suite. The minimum hardware required in a video editing suite includes a source and a record video tape machine, a time base corrector/frame synchronizer, an editor controller, source and record monitors, a status monitor, a waveform monitor, and a vector scope.

The master video tapes are reviewed, utilizing the source recorder, edit controller, source monitor, and status monitor, prior to the final editing, and a decision list is produced. This list enables the editor to accurately edit the video tape using the time code on the tape. The edit controller has the ability to abruptly end a screen or to provide a soft fade to black. Master tapes can be edited to achieve a variety of techniques, including: (1) multiple still frames and (2) motion sequences.

THE INITIAL PRODUCTION

The initial production effort resulted in a simulation of a video disk on video tape, with canned operator interaction, rather than an actual video disk with true user interaction capability. This simulation was necessitated because the last steps in the production cycle, the transfer of the video material from video tape to video disk and the programming of the computer that provides the interactive control of the video disk, were not fully operational. A delay by the manufacturer in producing the computer/video disk interface board has been encountered, and yet the Space Station workstation schedule requires immediate experience with the production cycle. Therefore, the final two phases of the cycle, the Video Disk Writing and Software Development Phases. were omitted from this effort.

Analysis Phase

After the familiarization project, the facility will be applied to the production of a maintenance and trouble-shooting disk for a portion of the Environmental Control and Life Support System of the Space Station. Therefore, the familiarization exercise was chosen also to be a maintenance application. In this case, the application dealt with hardware readily available and familiar to CVIRB personnel, namely the Atari 800 desk-top personal computer in use for office automation functions within the branch.

The approach strategy adopted for the maintenance application was to allow selection of a maintenance procedure from a menu of procedures and then to demonstrate the procedure in a continuous mode, showing the overall process. The courseware would then allow the user to advance through the procedure one step at a time, with pauses between steps to allow the operator to complete the step on his own equipment. All selections would, of course, be predetermined in the simulation, and all pauses between steps would be of short, predetermined length.

Design Phase

The Design Phase of the effort centered on the iterative definition of the storyboard. That is, the initial storyboard began as a bare outline, from which the computer flowchart was generated. The flowchart construction revealed some desired changes in the storyboard. These changes were made. A video script was then created and added to the storyboard. Again, changes to the storyboard were suggested in the process of creating the video script, and those changes were incorporated into both the storyboard and the flowchart. The audio script was then written, and again changes were made throughout the entire array until the final full storyboard had been assembled. The last step in the Design Phase was the construction of the shooting schedule based on the completed storyboard.

Figure 2 presents the final version of the storyboard, but in the initial storyboard form, as a bare outline. Figure 3 illustrates the schematic notations used for the purposes of this paper in the computer program flowchart to be found in figure 4. Figure 5 presents the completed storyboard, with the audio and video scripts included within it. The shooting schedule is found in figure 6.

Production Phase

The audio script was recorded first, and the time duration of each segment was carefully measured. These durations were noted in the video script to ensure that enough video would be shot for the corresponding audio tracks. Two video shootings were executed, with the first serving as a dress rehearsal for the second. The still frames were then produced on the computer with the graphics program, and those stills to be overlaid on video were then recorded. At the conclusion of the Production Phase, three sources for the editing process had been assembled: an audio source, a motion video source, and a stills source.

Post-Production Phase

Reviewing and selecting the portions of source material to be utilized in the final product of the production process required much effort, while the actual transfer of material from the sources to the edited tape was facilitated by the performance characteristics of the editing suite. An outgrowth of the documentation procedures developed during the editing sessions was an assembly script, presented as figure 7. This script, which will be used in future CVIRB production efforts, provides a concise form for recording the information usually contained in separate edit lists.

An interesting issue arose during the edit process concerning the order of audio production, which traditionally is recorded before the video sequences are shot. The audio script in some instances described actions being carried out in real-time by an actor, and pauses were provided in the creation of the audio script to allow for completion of that action. The editing process often involved the lengthening or shortening of these pauses to coordinate the audio and video, which, while not difficult, seemed more cumbersome than simply recording, or rerecording, the audio segment while viewing the video sequence.

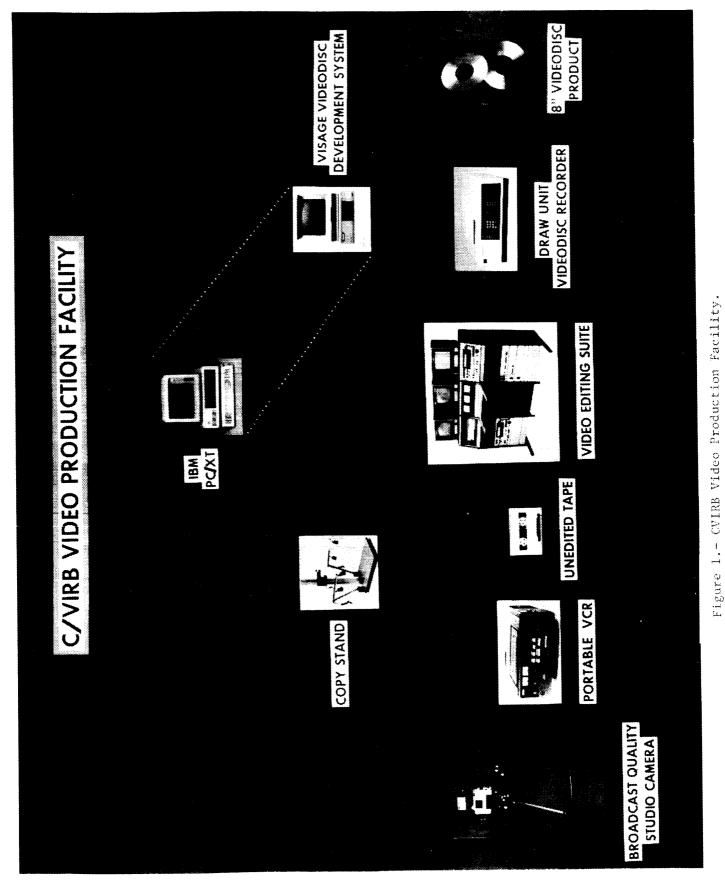
CONCLUSIONS

Although the entire video disk production cycle was not operational for this initial effort, the production of a simulated disk did acquaint CVIRB personnel with the processes involved and with the operation of the hardware. The exposure to the iterative procedures of storyboarding was particularly enlightening, as was the verification of the time-consuming nature of the editing task. Aside from the creation of the assembly script, and the notion of rerecording audio segments for easier coordination with video segments, the effort was a straight forward application of conventional techniques. However,

the experience gained in storyboarding, script writing, audio and video recording, and audio and video editing was invaluable as preparation for future video production efforts.

REFERENCES

 Daynes, Rod; Editor. "The Videodisk Book: A Guide and Directory." Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1984.



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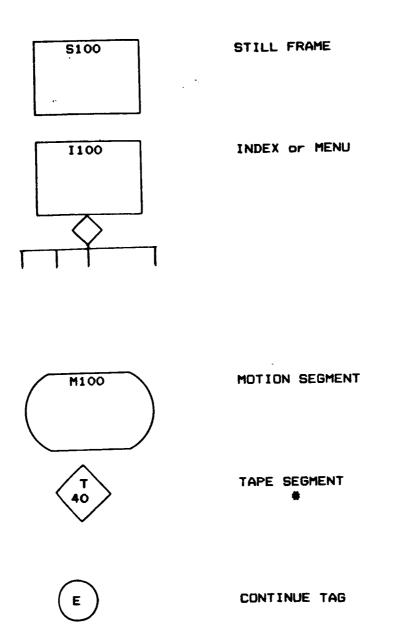
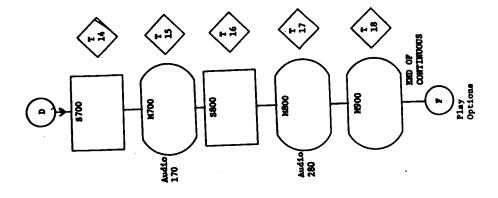
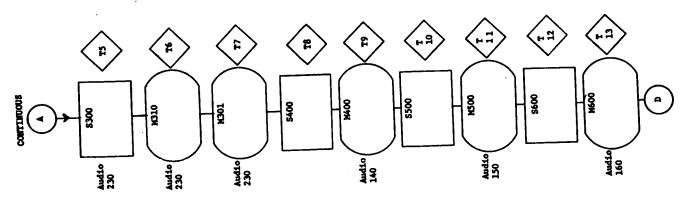


Figure 3.- Schematic notations used in computer flowchart.





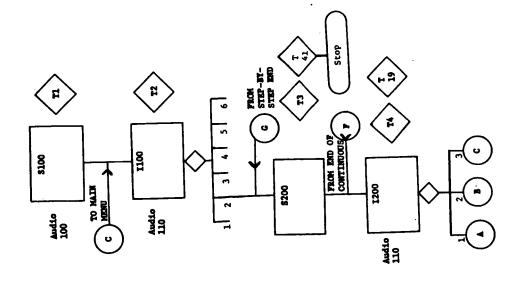
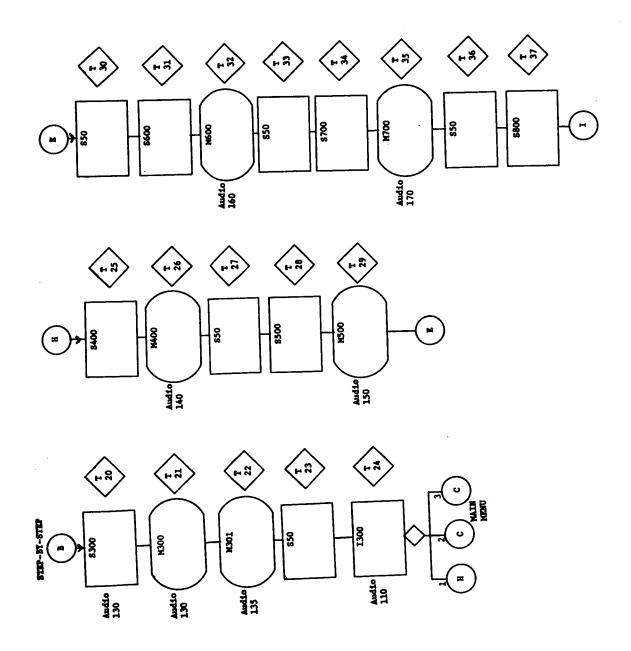
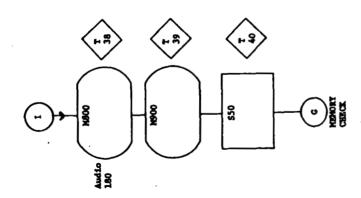


Figure 4.- Computer flow chart.





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DESCRIPTION

Figure 5.- Continued.

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Figure 5.- Continued.

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Figure 5.- Continued.

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40 Continue Promy 550 FILL STILL SAY SAY	Figure 2 Concluded.	STILL STILL

Figure 5.- Concluded.

DIAGNOSTIC TEST (STEP-BY-STEP)

	start	:: stop ::	minimum /0:00
actual		SHOW SYSTEM AND JOOM IN ON SPIDER	
	start	SHOW SPIDER TO POWER THE SYSTEM UP	minimum ≥:
actual	<u> </u>	SHOW SPIDER TO POWER THE SYSTEM UP)
		AND SHOW THE DISK DRIVE ON stop	.
	start	stop : :	minimum <u>J:</u>
actual	*	SHOW THE COMPUTER OFF.	-i-i
actual	Start 4	SUDW THE BUSY I TOUT ON THE DRIVE 1	MINIMUM ::
ac coar	start	SHOW THE BUSY LIGHT ON THE DRIVE 1	minimum 4:
actual	: *	ZOOM OUT AND SHOW INSERT THE DISK.	_
	start	:: stop::	minimum 🗦:
actual	*	SHOW CLOSE DOOR stop	
	start	: :_ stop: :_	minimum 3:
actual	: *	ZOOM IN TO SHOW TURN COMPUTER ON	_
	start	stop : :	minimum 🗗:
actual	*	SHOW THE READY PROMPT, RUN THE PRO	JGRAM.
actual	start _:_ *	END DIAGNOSTIC TEST stop :: ZOOM IN TO SHOW DISPLAY	MOTION 301
		DIAGNOSTIC TEST (CONTINUOUS)	MOTION 310
	start	: :_ stop: :_	minimum /5:
actual	: *		
		INSERT DISK, TURN ON COMPUTER, RUI	N PROGRAM
		DOUGO BOUNTATIONS NECT	MOTION 400
		POWER DOWN/DISCONNECT	
actual	start : *	: : stop : : LONG RANGE VIEW OF REMOVE DISK	minimum :

HOOKUP

start actual <u>:</u> *	: : minimum 5; THE ELECTRICAL CABLES ARE NOW RECONNECTED
start actual : * THE TWO SCREWS	COVER AND BOARD REMOVAL Stop :: minimum S: MEDIUM RANGE VIEW OF OPEN THE COVER AND REMOVE Stop :: minimum S: REMOVE THE COVER Stop :: minimum Mini
	MOTION 700 BOARD REPLACEMENT/REASSEMBLY
actual : *	ANOTHER MEMORY BOARD SHOULD BE INSERTED IN THE
start actual : #	stop :: minimum 6: REPLACE COVER :: stop :: minimum 3:
actual : * start actual : *	REPLACING THE TWO SCREWS. stop :: minimum 3: CLOSE COVER
	MOTION 500
start	stop :: minimum 5:
start	LONGE RANGE VIEW OF PICK UP A PHILLIPS HEAD
start	: : stop : : minimum 5: ZOOM IN TO SHOW SCREW DRIVER
	MOTION 900 SYSTEM
start actual <u>:</u> *	:: stop :: minimum /5: SHOW ENTIRE SYSTEM (get from MOTION 300)

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Figure 7.- Tape Assembly Script.

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4. Title and Subtitle INITIAL UTILIZATION OF THE CVIRB FACILITY	VIDEO PR	ODUCTION	5. Report Date February 1987 6. Performing Organization Code 482-58-13-01								
7. Author(s) Russell V. Parrish, Anthony M. Bus Thomas W. Hogge	squets, a	and	8. Performing Or	Organization Report No.							
9. Performing Organization Name and Address			10. Work Unit No) .							
NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23665		11. Contract or Grant No.									
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			13. Type of Repo	rt and Period Covered							
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15. Supplementary Notes											
16. Abstract Video disk technology is one of the workstation being assembled as a management Test Bed at Johnson Spainvolved in the conception and immitted production facility to allow purpose. This paper documents the video production for those personal disk production cycle was not oper of a simulated disk on video tape involved and with the operation of storyboarding, script writing, au editing was gained in the product	man/mach: ace Cente plementa w produce e initia nel and rational did acqu f the har dio and	ine interface for this work ion of this work ion of video did familiarization that facility. for this initial in the person the conding video recording	or the Space search Center kstation hat isk material on efforts in Although the leftort, the ble experies	e Station Data er personnel eve assembled a for this en the field of the entire video the production the processes ence in							
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